

FRAUD ORDER HITS "CURE-ALL" BELTS

Sanden Electric Company
Packs Up When Mails
Are Closed.

"HERCULEX" QUILTS AFTER 25 YEARS

Aged Inventor, Crushed, Mourns
"Mid 'Symptom Blanks" and
"Sex Treatises."

As a result of a federal investigation of the Sanden Electric Company, of 1261 Broadway, makers and distributors of a "cure-all" electric belt, two members of which were indicted in June for fraudulent use of the mails, the Postoffice Department has issued a fraud order against the company. The Sanden concern is one of the oldest industries of its kind in this city to fall into the government net, having come a thriving mail order business here and abroad for more than twenty years.

The Postoffice Department has been conducting a vigorous crusade against fake medical concerns during the last year. The Tribune conducted a similar crusade about fifteen years ago, during which the Sanden company received some attention, but without being involved in criminal proceedings. Inquiries at the office of the United States District Attorney here yesterday revealed the fact that the issuance of the fraud order in the Sanden case was not known there until yesterday.

Following the indictment by the federal grand jury of A. T. Sanden, head of the concern, Gideon H. Melvor, manager, and Dr. Charles F. Crane, of Brooklyn, medical adviser, the defendants had a hearing before Solicitor W. H. Lamar, of the Postoffice Department at Washington, to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued. Mr. Lamar recommended the order, which was issued on Monday.

Kenneth M. Spence, Assistant United States District Attorney, who had the case, said yesterday the defendants would probably be tried this month. Sanden has been out on \$5,000 bail and the others on \$1,500 bail each. Mr. Spence said the defendants were indicted on four counts for conspiracy to use the mails in the execution of a scheme to defraud, the penalty for which may be a five-year term in prison on each count. The company had made about \$200,000 a year, he said. Dr. Percy H. Hickling, a well known physician and electro-therapeutic expert, of Washington, testified for the government at the hearing before Solicitor Lamar. Dr. Julius Weiss, of this city, was examined as an expert witness for the respondents. Dr. Hickling testified that the "symptom blanks" sent out by the company had no diagnostic value, and that the letters were "relaxers" designed to fool the public and those who purchase it.

A Tribune reporter called at the offices of the Sanden company yesterday. The clerks and typewriters who had handled hundreds of letters a day were gone. Great bundles of circulars and letters were stacked about the rooms as if ready to be taken away. Several sad-faced men and women lined up in the room. A. T. Sanden, the "Herculex" inventor, sat in a small private office, at one end of the extensive quarters of the concern. He is an old man.

"The government's order was a great shock to me," he said. "I had no idea it would come. I believed I had been in an honorable business for thirty-seven years, and think so still. The idea that we were making millions in a business was ungrounded. Our mail was large, but our sales small. I have no money. I am crushed. I don't know where to turn or what to do."

AUTO FOR RELIEF FUND

Hotel Man Offers Chance To
Win Car or Be Philanthropist.

A six-cylinder, 40-horsepower Pierce-Arrow car was rolled into the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday and placed in the hands of the lobby, as the prize in a raffle to be conducted for the Belgian Relief fund. Chances on the car are being sold at \$1 a ticket at the Knickerbocker desk until the evening of November 25, when Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, will draw for the winning number.

In giving the car James B. Regan said he had no intention of winning it, but he had yielded to the temptation of a chance game would be, if not a winner, a philanthropist instead of a loser. More than a million tickets were bought yesterday, and the fund-raising campaign is being carried on with vigor.

Locked 21 Days in Box Car.
North Tonawanda, N. Y., Nov. 11.—After an involuntary stay of twenty-one days in a sealed box car, R. H. Gardner, a machinist of Cleveland, was released here today. He was unconscious and his hair had turned white. Gardner was accompanying a carload of machinery from Vroburg, Md., to Harrison, Penn., the destination of which was later changed to this city.

YALE HONORS DONNELLY

Faculty and Students at Funeral of Campus "Cop."

New Haven, Nov. 11.—The funeral of James E. Donnelly, Yale's campus policeman for twenty years, who died yesterday, was held today in Battell Chapel. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale Corporation, conducted the services.

Every seat in the chapel was filled, the undergraduates attending in a body. Ex-President William H. Taft, Ex-President Timothy Dwight, Yale President Arthur F. Hadley and a large delegation from the faculty were also in attendance. The bearers were prominent undergraduates, members of the senior council.

The body will be taken to Mechanicsville, N. Y., for burial tomorrow. Hundreds of telegrams of condolence from Yale graduates all over the country were received today.

KINGSBURY TO GO ON STAND TO-DAY

Widow Tells of Orphans
Who Were To Be
Sent Out West.

To illustrate the methods employed by Commissioner Kingsbury's forty-seven examiners in returning child charges of the city to homes of indigenous relations, Frank Moss, Special Deputy Attorney General, yesterday called to the stand Mrs. Kate Mannbach, a widow.

Mrs. Mannbach testified that her husband died three years ago when she had four children dependent upon her. Her sister, Mrs. Eschmer, who is also a widow, is dying from tuberculosis at the Home of Rest, where her little daughter is also confined.

Mrs. Mannbach testified that she had been visited by Miss Eva A. Marty, only daughter of Commissioner Kingsbury's expert examiner, who questioned her as to the possibility of providing for the maintenance of the Eschmer youngsters. Upon being informed as to her own financial position, Mrs. Mannbach, Green Marty suggested that the two boys be placed in private homes out West.

Miss Marty, called to the stand, admitted she had been in New York City only a week when she was appointed an examiner. She is a non-resident, and had previously worked as a charitable investigator in Chicago and in Omaha, from which city she had come to New York State, which specifically forbids the exportation of dependent children beyond the jurisdiction of the state.

Upon her arrival in this city, Miss Marty said, she visited the secretary of the Charity Organization Society and the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, where she learned of the proposed appointment of the forty-seven examiners. She visited Miss Ida May Robbins, head of the forty-seven, and Miss Mary, who had been in the city for some time, and received the appointment.

Mr. Moss read into the minutes a letter sent by Commissioner John A. Kingsbury to Angus P. Thorne, who had been summoned to appear before the Commissioner's Commission upon charges based upon his testimony in the present inquiry. Thorne had testified to the use of Mayor Stetehel's name by Deputy Commissioner Doherty in obtaining the reinstatement of Mrs. Isabel Mullin, a dismissed employee, who is a relative of Tax Commissioner George V. Mullin, the Mayor's former law partner. The letter said in part:

"In accordance with the statement made by you, I have been informed that you have been given the right to give notice to the effect that the latter had made a mistake in his testimony."

"If he made a mistake," said Mr. Moss, "he could have been returned to the position of 'hospital helper' and be detailed to work outside of his civil service position. After being dropped for cause he has been reinstated. The purpose was to see what official above Mr. Thorne had required him to make that statement. He had been given to understand that a statement to the effect that the latter had made a mistake in his testimony."

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Mr. Kingsbury will be the star witness before the hearing at its resumption this morning. In the event of the rebuke which he has already incurred from the state commission, Kingsbury yesterday announced that he would resign his position. He also stated that there were two other employees of his department who, he believes, were involved in the case and who will be tried upon charges.

No. 5 Rue Francois Premier

This is the address of the American Embassy in Paris. You will never forget it if you were there when The Great War was declared. All roads led to it for Americans.

Richard Harding Davis in next Sunday's Tribune tells of the wise, patient and efficient work of Uncle Sam's representatives in Paris and other cities of war-swept Europe.

American refugees have told part of the story. Davis has much to add to this particular chapter of history. Don't miss his contribution in

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Order From Your Newsdealer To-day.

MISS HENRIETTA RODMAN.



CATTLE PLAGUE IN N. Y. CITY LIMITS

Dairy Farm in Queens Quarantined on Discovery of Foot and Mouth Disease There.

The foot and mouth disease was discovered yesterday in a herd of 280 cows on the dairy farm of Frank Goldstein, of Woodhaven, near Jamaica, Borough of Queens. The discovery of the disease within the city limits was made known through Dr. Carwin, a veterinarian of Brooklyn. Goldstein notified that a quantity of milk and called in the veterinarian yesterday. His diagnosis resulted in the farm being at once quarantined.

Goldstein distributed his milk to families in Jamaica and Queens Borough up to yesterday morning. As the milk was pasteurized, the officials say it could not have been harmful to the users.

Men who have been fumigating the local stockyards will have things in shape to open the yards by Monday.

Albany, Nov. 11.—Governor Glynn tonight ordered William Schermer, State Controller, to issue bonds for \$25,000 to be used in the fight against the foot and mouth disease in the state.

The discovery of the disease in Queens Borough, New York City, caused Commissioner Huxon, of the State Department of Agriculture, to issue a proclamation ordering the State Department of Agriculture, and the State Department of Health, to take action to prevent the spread of the disease.

Dr. G. S. Lynde Also Made Requests to Bowdoin and Exeter
Dr. George S. Lynde, who died on November 8, after twenty years' service with the Board of Health, remembered his birthplace, a college in his native state, his preparatory school and his university in his will filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

To the public library of Bangor, Me., Dr. Lynde was born, he left \$5,000. Phillips Exeter Academy receives \$20,000. Bowdoin College, \$10,000, while the residuary estate is left to Yale University. All these bequests are subject to trust funds providing for the payment of small annuities, while in the case of the bequest to Yale, there is a contingency that \$6,000 be paid to Miss Mary Lillian Lynde, a niece, on her marriage or her reaching the age of thirty years. This is in accordance with a provision in the will of Dr. Lynde's mother.

Dr. Lynde left all his personal effects to Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, who is to distribute some of the articles among relatives and friends of Dr. Lynde.

ROBBERS USE DRUG AND GET \$3,000

Six Apartments Entered Same Night—Finger Prints Give Clue.

Six apartments in the Clarissa and Marconi, which occupy the block from 140th to 141st st. in Seventh av., were entered early Tuesday morning and robbed of money and jewels aggregating more than \$3,000. The occupants of the apartment assert that they were drugged.

The thefts were not announced by the police until last night, at which time it was said no arrests had been made. The burglars, the police say, entered the Clarissa at the rear and ascended to the roof by the fire escape, meanwhile entering apartments on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors. Finger prints left in nearly all the apartments will be used in running down the criminals.

The robbed apartments were those of Morris Dreyspel, Bertha Weiss, Charles Marx and Morris Mandel, in the Clarissa, and Louis Goldsmith and Louis Binberg in the Marconi. Fifteen hundred dollars were taken from the Weiss apartment, and Louis Binberg, who is the proprietor of the Pabst Coliseum, at Fifth av. and 110th st., suffered to the extent of \$875.

CAUTION ADVISED BY RESERVE BOARD

Discount Policy Defined
for New Bank System,
Starting Monday.

NO LIMIT PUT ON SHORT TIME PAPER

Statement Points Out Object of
Act Is to Stimulate Commercial Business.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 11.—Asserting that the functions of the Federal Reserve banks, which are to open on Monday, are to extend credit facilities where the abnormal conditions now prevailing have created emergencies on the one hand and the protection of gold holdings in this country on the other, the Federal Reserve Board today made public its definition of commercial paper. The board, however, advises caution in the extension of credit facilities because, it says, "it would appear advisable to proceed with caution in districts not in need of immediate relief and to await the effect of the release of reserves and of the changes which the credit mechanism of the country is about to experience before establishing a definite discount policy."

Because of the requirements of the present situation the board deems it inadvisable at this time to place a narrow or restrictive interpretation upon the character of paper eligible for discount. It has, therefore, refrained from discussing the question of single or double name paper, but has decided to limit the forms of bills or rediscounting with Federal Reserve banks.

The board says at the outset that no bill shall be admitted to rediscount by Federal Reserve banks the proceeds of which have been or are to be applied to the redemption of commercial paper. The object of the act is to stimulate business by the rediscounting of commercial paper preferably with not more than ninety days to run. No limit has been placed on the maturity of bills, but the board, however, recommending that the reserve banks should be in a position to liquidate, if necessary, substantially one-third of the bills of the banks to be rediscounted. The board has fixed the limit on six months' paper at 25 per cent of the capital, but this may be increased from time to time upon request of the banks to the Reserve Board.

Short Time Obligations.

In defining commercial paper the following basic principles have been laid down, for the guidance of the reserve and member banks:

"Maturities of discounted bills should be well distributed. It is the well established practice of the reserve banks to invest only in obligations maturing within a short time. It is a general rule not to purchase paper having more than ninety days to run. The maturities of these notes and bills should be distributed so as to enable those banks within a short time to strengthen their hold on the general money market by collecting a maturity or by reinvesting at a higher rate. A substantial proportion of their assets, acting on this principle, the Federal Reserve banks should be in a position to liquidate whenever such a course is necessary substantially one-third of their investments within a period of thirty days. Departure from this principle will endanger the safety of the system. It is of importance that the banks should be able to count on the equivalent of cash reserves."

"Bills should be essentially self-liquidating."

"Safety requires not only that bills held by the Federal Reserve banks should be of short and well distributed maturities, but, in addition, should be of such character that it is reasonably certain that they can be collected when they mature. They ought to be essentially 'self-liquidating,' or, in other words, should represent in every case some distinct step or stage in the progressive or distributive process of the production of goods from producer to consumer. The more nearly these steps approach the final consumer the smaller will be the amount involved in each step, and the more automatically self-liquidating will be the character."

No Loaning for Speculation.

"In no case should a paper drawn on a purchaser against an actual sale of goods afford, from the economic point of view, prima facie evidence of the character of the transaction from which it arose. Single name notes, which are usually used in the United States, may represent the same kind of transactions as those bearing two names. Inasmuch, however, as the single name paper does not show on its face the character of the transaction out of which it arose, an admitted weakness of this form of paper is that it is incumbent upon each Federal Reserve bank to insist that the character of the business and the general status of the concern supplying such paper should be carefully examined in order that the discounting bank may be certain that no such single name paper is being used for purposes excluded by the act, such as investments of a permanent or speculative nature. Only careful inquiry upon these points will render it safe and proper for a Federal Reserve bank to discount such paper as 'self-liquidating' investment at maturity."

"It is not thought necessary to impose upon the banks the observance of methods which would involve needless difficulty or expense. Therefore, no deemed essential that a statement of condition be attached to each bill when sold to a Federal Reserve bank. It is, however, thought advisable by the board to require that each bill, after January 15, 1915, no paper shall be discounted or purchased by Federal Reserve banks that does not bear on its face the name of the concern supplying such paper, and that the seller of the paper has given a statement to the member bank."

The board makes provision for the stamping of bills eligible for discount. It also says that for the time being certified accountants' statements will not be required from the banks. This matter, however, will be regulated from time to time by the board for a statement under oath that should contain a general description of the character of the business, the balance sheet and the profit and loss account.

Bills for Long Periods.

In discussing bills for a longer period than ninety days the board says:

"Whenever notes, drafts or bills of exchange offered for rediscount have a maturity of more than three, but less than six months, and the Federal Reserve bank has been satisfied that the proceeds of loans applied for are used, or are to be used, for agricultural purposes or are based upon live stock, such notes, drafts and bills of exchange may, until further notice, be accepted for rediscount in an aggregate amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the paid-in capital of the Federal Reserve bank accepting same."

The following regulation that has

been issued by the board has an important interest for importers and exporters:

"Whenever bank acceptances are offered for rediscount it must be on the basis of such acceptances that the proceeds thereof were used or are to be used in connection with a transaction involving the importation or exportation of goods; that is to say, it must appear that there has been an actual bona fide sale of goods, and that the transportation of goods from some foreign country to the United States or from the United States to some foreign country."

Although asserting that the most acute stage of the recent financial emergency appears to have passed, the board points out that considerable care must be exercised at this time. "It should be borne in mind," it says, "that although our exports are showing a gratifying increase there is still a large cash balance due to European countries for which gold may be required, and that a large quantity of American securities held abroad may be returned to the United States, while, on the other hand, more than \$300,000,000 of emergency currency must be gradually retired."

War and Its Influence.

"No one can estimate the duration of the war nor predict what will be the financial and commercial conditions when peace shall be restored. Our own industrial development has been greatly facilitated by foreign capital, and we have been accustomed to rely upon large supplies of raw materials from abroad. Several reports stood near the back door of the mansion, where Mr. and Mrs. Connors had entered, but he went to the more pretentious front entrance, which had been locked up for months. Several minutes later he was admitted, met his sister and talked with her.

"They left in friendly terms, if that will do you any good," said Gary Z. Demarest, her counsel, in response to questions about the matter. Mr. Connors, his brother-in-law, did not meet him. Connors was much disturbed when he found policemen in charge of the house, despite the fact that at noon today Arthur Coppell telephoned to the house and asked for Mr. Connors, with a smile.

Among the changes to be made is one permitting banks to clear through members of the Clearing House, but which have part of their reserves deposited in Federal Reserve banks. The committee's recommendations that reserves of the national and state banks be reduced to 15 per cent of those of trust companies to 10 per cent will be submitted to the association for formal approval at another meeting tomorrow.

It is understood that in paying in the reserves to the central institution those banks within messenger distance will be required to turn in their funds Monday. "The banks," it is stated, "however, will be called upon to mail their reserves on that day."

Pierre Jay, chairman of the local reserve bank, said yesterday that he did not expect that the credit of the New York bank will be restricted by the withdrawal of funds consequent on the deposit of reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank, which is now in the country. He thought the enormous amount of money which will be released by the reduction of the reserve requirements of the banks will easily offset the loss from withdrawals by correspondents.

FOOTSOE SINGER FREE FROM ARMY

Marie Rappold's Husband Released by Austria to Fight on Opera Stage.

On the Italian steamship Duca di Aosta, yesterday from Naples, came a score of singers for the Metropolitan Opera Company. Ten of them were Germans, and none was molested by the British naval authorities at Gibraltar, as it was explained that the singers had been released from the Austrian army. Just what weight the "O. K." of an Austrian or German ambassador would have with Great Britain at this time has not been explained.

Rudolf Berger is a man of great height and weight, and according to the Austrian army officials was never intended for a soldier—at least, a soldier who is supposed to march. Berger joined the army in his country and was in camp for three weeks. One day the reservists received marching orders and Berger's feet unwillingly rebelled. They refused to carry his great weight, and he was permitted to come home and pace the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, where his wife and mother are now making-believe. Berger was accompanied by his wife, Mme. Marie Rappold. Also on the vessel were Otto Goritz and his family, Margaret Ober, Julius Beyer, Carl Braun and Johannes Sembach.

GIRL SUES TANNER FOR \$50,000 BALM

Says He Was Romantic and a
Fighter, but Refused to
Marry Her.

Albert Kauffner, a tanner, of Newark, was sued yesterday in the Superior Court by Miss Gladys Bergman for \$50,000 for breach of promise. Miss Bergman is eighteen years old, and formerly was a showgirl in a Fifth av. store. She said that her acquaintance with Kauffner began two years ago. He is a member of the firm of Kauffner & Co., and lives at 43 Lincoln Park, Newark.

"I was very fond of Albert," said Miss Bergman, "and he was very attentive to me. He sent me boxes of candy and flowers."

For a business man, the young plaintiff said she considered Kauffner "quite romantic." For some time she sought the revision of the tariff in Washington, Miss Bergman called her alleged sweetheart "Fighting Al" and so he signed himself in some letters with the name "Fighting Al." "He wrote me nothing but poetry," explained Miss Bergman, but she was unable to remember any of the lines, and the poetry is now locked in the safe of Abraham Levy, attorney for Miss Bergman, to be used as evidence.

Miss Bergman said that Kauffner promised to marry her when she reached the age of consent. Thereafter, she said, he refused to marry her. She is now fifteen years of age. She asked "Fighting Al" to marry her, but, without giving any reason, he refused.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. WILSON.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 11.—Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was one to which Mrs. Wilson's position meant "not an exaltation of self but an opportunity to be more useful and to help the greatest number." was paid in a resolution unanimously adopted today by the United States two years of Confederacy in general convention here. The resolution further called her "the brightest jewel of Southern womanhood."

CONNORS ELOPERS BACK IN TENAFLY

Brothers Withdraw Police
Guard at Home of Former Miss Coppell.

MARRIAGE HELD NO BAR TO HERITAGE

It Develops That Chauffeur-Husband Divorced First Wife
a Year Ago.

Tenafly, N. J., Nov. 11.—Robert D. Connors and his bride, who were Miss Elizabeth C. Coppell, are back in her place. The residence of the Connors, Tenafly, and expect to make it their future home. There will be no further police protection for the house—something which her brothers, Arthur and Herbert, were responsible for.

The eloping couple, though the eloping really occurred April 7—had not been back in their home more than an hour, when Arthur Coppell drove into the spacious grounds of his automobile. Several reporters stood near the back door of the mansion, where Mr. and Mrs. Connors had entered, but he went to the more pretentious front entrance, which had been locked up for months. Several minutes later he was admitted, met his sister and talked with her.

"They left in friendly terms, if that will do you any good," said Gary Z. Demarest, her counsel, in response to questions about the matter. Mr. Connors, his brother-in-law, did not meet him. Connors was much disturbed when he found policemen in charge of the house, despite the fact that at noon today Arthur Coppell telephoned to the house and asked for Mr. Connors, with a smile.

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Pathescope

VOTING COUPON

This coupon, properly filled out, is good for 5 votes in The Tribune's School Children's Pathescope Contest. Valid After November 26, 1914.

Credit Votes to School.....

Coupons should be tied up in packages of 25, 50 or 100, with number or name of school on top coupon.

PATHESCOPE EDITOR, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Nov. 12, 1914

The Pathescope Voting Coupon, which was unintentionally omitted Sunday, will be printed next Sunday, in addition to the regular coupon for that day.

Pathescope Editor's Daily Letter to the Boys and Girls.

Pathescope a Success

Schools place their stamp of approval on the wonderful new phonograph.

About a Pathescope concert.

Thursday, November 12, 1914.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

The Pathescope is making a tremendous hit. It is going the rounds of the schools this week, and giving concerts before hundreds of delighted pupils and teachers. Every one thinks this new phonograph of Pathescope is a most wonderful instrument.

The activity among all the pupils is intense. Now they all want to add the Pathescope to the school equipment, as well as the Pathescope. Then, when they give a "movie" show they will have the music as well.

When the Pathescope appeared at P. S. 6, Manhattan, Miss Blake, the principal, and the pupils experienced a delightful surprise. A real concert was more than they had expected. The big assembly was used, yet the tone volume was sufficient to fill the entire place. The first number on the programme was a quartet, "Way Down South," one of those lilting tunes that just make you feel happy. The second piece was "The Laughing Land," and its laughter was so contagious that soon the entire audience was also laughing. Then followed a selection from "La Boheme," an inspiring ballad piece, and others.

But the most interesting of all was the music lesson. Instead of the artist singing the words he sang the notes. At the same time a paper roll, with the notes imprinted thereon, unrolled in perfect time to the music, indicating the exact appearance of the notes which the artist was singing. The teacher of music seized the opportunity to try out on her pupils this remarkably interesting and helpful lesson. It was a huge success. This feature of the Pathescope is distinctive. Languages are also taught in the same manner.

At P. S. 37, Manhattan, the boys thought they had never heard anything quite so splendid. The Pathescope captured their instant fancy. When "The Laughing Land" was played for them one boy took it so funny that he rolled off his seat on to the floor. And when the programme ended with "My Old Kentucky Home" the boys joined in the chorus with their heartiest voices.

You know, boys and girls, that this Pathescope goes to the school which turns in the most coupons and the most subscriptions for the week ending Saturday, November 14, at noon. It is a one-week contest inside of the Pathescope contest. Every school which you turn in will, of course, count for your Pathescope, but a separate record will be kept, which will decide who wins the Pathescope.

One interested person told The Tribune that he thought this Pathescope contest was unfair, because schools which had been holding back votes on subscriptions would turn them in and that win. But The Tribune has taken care of that exigency. As stated on Sunday, only subscription certificates which are dated within this one-week contest period will count for the Pathescope. So no school is under any handicap whatsoever.

So, boys and girls, get in all the votes which you can by Saturday. Every coupon counts. And if there are any changes of securing another subscription or two, act on them.

Down for a few minutes and figure out for yourself ways and means of obtaining subscriptions and extra coupons!

Yours heartily,

Pathescope Editor